

The management of the injuries described starts on the playing field in most cases and ends with the return of the athlete to sports participation. The mechanism of the injuries is clearly described, pertinent physical findings are emphasized, and proper procedures clearly outlined; also the "Do Nots" are driven home. In drawing on his obviously vast fund of personal experience Dr. O'Donoghue has given us a readily understandable picture of the problems encountered in this area. Numerous excellent photographs and diagrams illustrate points in the text. The book is satisfactorily dogmatic in that it lays out at least one firm method of treatment for each of the injuries described. Such a presentation gives the reader something to "hang his hat on" and leaves room for challenging discussion on other possible methods of treatment. For example, this reviewer would be interested to know how many physicians are now treating fractures of the midshaft of the clavicle with open reduction, as recommended by Dr. O'Donoghue.

This volume will be of particular value to those wholly engaged in treating athletic injuries; however, any practicing physician or orthopedic surgeon would do well to have it in his library.

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LOW BACK PAIN SYNDROME—Rene Cailliet, M.D., Chief of Department of Physical Medicine, Southern California Permanente Medical Group; Associate Clinical Professor, University of Southern California School of Medicine Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1962. 120 pages, paper-bound, \$3.00.

The book discusses the anatomy of the spine, abnormal deviation of spinal function as a pain factor, the clinical application of low back mechanics, the diagnosis and treatment of pain syndromes, the author's concept of correction of faulty body mechanics and therapeutic approach to low back pain and the role of disc disease and other miscellaneous low back conditions, which cause low back discomfort.

The book is replete with illustrations and "match-stick" drawings, which demonstrate the author's concept of the cause of low back pain. Corrective exercises are also well illustrated.

The book would be of particular interest to physicians who are faced with the problem of caring for patients with low back pain, particularly those physicians interested in nonoperative treatment. The subject is presented concisely and dogmatically and some suggestions of the author would, therefore, provoke controversy.

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THE GYNECOLOGIC PATIENT—A Psycho-Endocrine Study—Somers H. Sturgis, with Doris Menzer-Benaron, in collaboration with Thomas A. Morris, Joseph Sabbath, Phillip Gates, Alfred O. Ludwig, Richard Wilson, Robert Elsendrath, Benjamin Murawski and Harriet Robey. With the editorial and secretarial assistance of Riva Shipner. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1962. 243 pages, \$7.75.

Beginning a decade ago, selected patients admitted with gynecologic complaints to the surgical clinics and wards at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston were studied intensively from a psycho-endocrine viewpoint by the staff of a joint gynecologic-psychiatric research unit. This monograph is a report on the findings of this research effort over a period of more than six years; presented largely through abstracts of case reports and summarizing comments on each case. The first section of the book describes functional gynecologic problems presumed to be psychological in origin, and these are chiefly instances of amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, premenstrual tension, plus a few miscellaneous problems such as small breasts, the frigid personality, and

postpartum psychosis. The second major section deals with organic problems that require a consideration of the emotions of the patient if the indicated physical procedures are to be well tolerated. Here there are reports of patients with congenital anomalies, benign lesions of the uterus, and infertility.

The senior gynecologist on the research team has been responsible for organizing the vast material of the study and selecting the representative samples used for their teaching value. He has done an admirable job of bolstering the notion that gynecology embraces the total care of a woman with complaints referable to her reproductive organs. At the end of the book there is a short general summary, with conclusions, followed by an epilogue in which the author makes suggestions for improving the gynecologic health of our country's women. He believes that young physicians in training, and especially surgical residents, must be thoroughly indoctrinated in the guiding principles of the endocrine and psychiatric factors that are pre-eminent in gynecologic practice.

This small volume will be of interest to all physicians who wish to learn more about why women act as they do. It should be required reading for all physicians who believe that most anyone with surgical skill can treat gynecologic lesions successfully, but it is unlikely, of course, to come to the attention of many who fall in this category. Too often this has been the fate of worthy efforts in graduate medical education—maldistribution of the basic materials.

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GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS—John William Huffman, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Northwestern University Medical School; Attending Gynecologist and Obstetrician, Passavant Memorial Hospital; Attending Gynecologist and Head of Department of Gynecology, Children's Memorial Hospital. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1962. 1190 pages, \$28.00.

This large, weighty volume is the latest effort to merge and integrate the teaching of obstetrics and gynecology by placing the usual didactic material between a single pair of covers. While this is not a novel idea, as the author points out, the size of the book and the arrangement of the material within it make it unique. An effort has been made to describe all the important features of the female genitalia in both health and disease from earliest embryonic life all the way to senescence. Considerable space is devoted at the outset to the embryonic development of the genitalia, and then clinical examples of developmental abnormalities are described, but these, for some reason, appear well ahead of two extensive and excellent chapters on normal gross and histologic anatomy. The intervening sections cover pediatric and adolescent gynecology. Considerations of menstrual and coital problems, as well as infertility, complete approximately the first 300 pages of material.

A middle section of about 500 pages is devoted to twenty-one chapters telling a fairly standard story of normal and abnormal obstetrics, but with minimal emphasis on therapy and with something less than the usual volume of illustrations. The remaining 400 pages present what might be termed the real meat of gynecology. Here we find the traumatic lesions, inflammatory diseases, benign and malignant tumors, the menopause, and finally a short chapter on geriatrics as viewed by the gynecologist.

This book was designed, the author says, as a student text to provide summations of current concepts, but it was his intent to avoid expositions of purely mechanical principles and surgical techniques. While the writing is lucid and soundly based, and the illustrations in the main excellent, the massiveness of the volume may overwhelm the average